

SHARP Monthly Reader

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Eye and Face PPE Update	2
OSHA cites Russell Stover	2
Keeping old Drivers Safe	3
Vigilance towards safety	3
Meet the Staff	4
Upcoming Events	4

Q&A

Q: When must employers comply with the new Silica standard for general industry?

A: For all operations in general industry, other than hydraulic fracturing operations in the oil and gas industry:

-- Employers are required to comply with all obligations of the standard, with the exception of the action level trigger for medical surveillance, by June 23, 2018.

-- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed above the PEL for 30 or more days a year beginning on June 23, 2018.

-- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed at or above the action level for 30 or more days a year beginning on June 23, 2020.

Silica Standard coming to you on June 23, 2016

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a final rule to curb lung cancer, silicosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and kidney disease in America's workers by limiting their exposure to respirable crystalline silica. The rule is comprised of two standards, one for Construction and one for General Industry and Maritime.

Key Provisions –

--Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for respirable crystalline silica to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air

--Requires employers to: use engineering controls to limit exposure; develop a written exposure control plan, offer medical exams, and train workers on silica risks and how to limit exposures.



Compliance Schedule –

Both standards contained in the final rule take effect on June 23, 2016, after which industries have one to five years to comply with most requirements, based on the following schedule:

Construction - June 23, 2017, one year after the effective date.

General Industry and Maritime - June 23, 2018, two years after the effective date.

Hydraulic Fracturing - June 23, 2018, two years after the effective date for all provisions except Engineering Controls, which have an compliance date of June 23, 2021.

For more Information [click here](#).

SHARP Renewal Ceremonies

As your company approaches renewal in SHARP, maybe it's time to "renew" you and your employees' enthusiasm and commitment to Safety and Health. Many SHARP companies have a celebration when they are

renewed for SHARP, much like the initial SHARP ceremony. Some may provide lunch and reflect on the accomplishments of their company over the past years, and some go all out, inviting the local media and/or newspaper to join

their celebration.

If you would like to celebrate your company's SHARP renewal, visit with your Safety and Health consultants for ideas and suggestions.

OSHA updates eye and face protection standards

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has [published a final rule](#) that updates requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers in general industry, shipyards, longshoring, marine terminals and construction.

The final rule reflects current national consensus standards, and ensures that workers can

use up-to-date eye and face protection.

The rule updates references in OSHA's Eye and Face Protection Standards to recognize the ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, while deleting the outdated 1986 edition of that same national consensus standard. OSHA is also retaining the

2003 and 1989 (R-1998) versions of the ANSI standard already referenced in its standard.

In addition, the final rule updates the construction standard by deleting the 1968 version of the ANSI standard that was referenced and now includes the same three ANSI standards referenced above to ensure consistency among the agency's standards.

Q&A

Q: How can silica exposures be controlled to keep exposure at or below the PEL?

A: Employers must use engineering controls and work practices as the primary way to keep exposures at or below the PEL.

-- Engineering controls include wetting down work operations or using local exhaust ventilation (such as vacuums) to keep silica-containing dust out of the air and out of workers' lungs. Another control method that may work well is enclosing an operation ("process isolation").

-- Examples of work practices to control silica exposures include wetting down dust before sweeping it up or using the water flow rate recommended by the manufacturer for a tool with water controls.

-- Respirators are only allowed when engineering and work practice controls cannot maintain exposures at or below the PEL.

OSHA cites Russell Stover Candies

As alarms sounded, hundreds of workers evacuated a candy manufacturing plant when an air-conditioning unit pipe failed and released about 22 pounds of [anhydrous ammonia](#) into the air throughout the Iola facility. No workers were injured in the incident which closed the plant for more than two hours.

The U.S. Department of Labor's [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#) investigated the Sept. 23, 2015, incident at Russell Stover Candies Inc.'s Kansas facility and cited the company with three [repeat](#), 14 [serious](#) and two other-than-serious safety violations. On

March 31, OSHA proposed penalties of \$193,600.

The agency has also placed Russell Stover in its [Severe Violator Enforcement Program](#).

The violations involve OSHA's [process safety management standards](#) which contain requirements for the management processes using highly hazardous chemicals. One such chemical is anhydrous ammonia, widely used as a refrigerant in industrial facilities. Ammonia can be a health hazard because it is corrosive to the skin, eyes and lungs. It is a flammable vapor, and can be fatal if inhaled.

"When highly hazardous chemicals are not properly controlled there is a potential for an accidental release at any time which could result in a tragedy," said Judy Freeman, OSHA's area director in Wichita. "Employers, such as Russell Stover, who use ammonia and other hazardous chemicals in their production process need to comply with recognized engineering practices, test equipment and train workers on safe operating procedures."

[Click here](#) for whole article.

How employers can keep older drivers safe at work

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of work-related deaths in the United States. Millions of workers, such as long-haul truck drivers, sales representatives, and home health care staff, drive or ride in a motor vehicle as part of their jobs. As our workforce ages, we need to pay special attention to the needs of older drivers in the workplace. The [NIOSH Center for Motor](#)

[Vehicle Safety](#) recently released a [new fact sheet](#) that provides employers and workers information on age-related physical and mental changes that may affect older workers' driving, as well as resources and checklists for workers and employers to promote safe driving strategies.

Between 1994 and 2014, employment of older workers (65 years and older) increased by 117%, and this trend is expected to continue (BLS). By 2020, it is estimated that 30% of Americans and 25% of all workers will be 55 years and older, and 40 million licensed drivers will be 65 years and older.

[Click here](#) for whole article.

OSHA urges greater employers, worker vigilance toward safety

After four preventable work-related deaths since March 9, 2016, the U.S. Department of Labor's [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#) is urging Husker state employers to carefully review safety and health programs, and their procedures to stem the tragic tide.

While investigators in the agency's Omaha Area Office prepare their findings, the office is also offering compliance assistance, tips and other information to employers and workers on common workplace safety hazards and how to prevent illness and injury.

"Employers and workers alike can prevent job-related injury and death with simple, common

sense safety procedures," said Jeff Funke, OSHA's area director in Omaha. "With spring now upon us, construction and other seasonable work will soon be in full swing. Once again, workers will be exposed to some of the most frequently cited OSHA hazards such as [falls](#), [struck-by](#), and [trenching](#) - three of the hazards suspected in the most recent fatalities."

OSHA's Omaha office is currently investigating the following workplace deaths:

March 9: A 62-year-old worker in Sutherland died after falling more than 38-feet while installing a platform in preparation for work on a grain leg.

March 16: A 42-year-old superintendent at Cooperative Producers Inc. grain handling site in Hayland suffered fatal injuries caused by an operating auger as he drew grain from a bin.

March 20: A 42-year-old Lincoln resident died after a vehicle struck him at a road construction site

March 21: A trench collapse killed a 61-year-old plumber and injured another worker as they installed residential sewer lines.

[Click here](#) for whole article.



25% of workers
will be 55 years or older.

30% of Americans
will be 55 years or older.

40 million licensed drivers
will be 65 years or older.



Employers: Use recommended prevention strategies to develop safety and health programs that consider older drivers' needs.



Workers: Learn how to maintain your driving ability and safe driving habits as you grow older.



**Division of Industrial
Safety and Health**
417 SW Jackson St
Topeka, KS, 66609

Phone: (785) 296-4386
ext. 2311
Fax: (785) 296-1775
Email:
aaron.weaver@dol.ks.gov
Safety
shelly.briley@dol.ks.gov
SHARP Coordinator
(785) 224-5040

"Safety is not an object nor
something you can measure! It's
culture, a value."



Information provided by
OSHA QuickTakes, OSHA
News Release, ishn.com,
and CDC NIOSH

Meet Our Staff

This month's issue we would like to introduce two KDOL-ISH employees, Brian Welch, Consultation Project Manager and Kyle Lang, Public Supervisor and 21(d) safety consultant.

Marine Corp veteran who served from 2001 to 2005 as an explosives technician and a fire arms instructor with a tour to Iraq in 2003. Graduated from PSU in 2014 with a degree in Environmental and Safety Management. Has been with KDOL – ISH since June of 2013. Recently promoted to Consultation Project Manager April 10th of this year.



Graduated from PSU in 2014 with a major in Environmental and Safety Management. Worked for Freeman Concrete Construction LLC as Construction Laborer/Safety Intern. Current Deputy Director for KDOL-ISH.



Upcoming Events

67th Annual Safety and Health Conference - at the Double Tree by Hilton Wichita Airport, in Wichita, KS October 18 - 21, 2016.

Register:
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/Safety/events.aspx>

To be put on the mailing list, contact: Dena Ackors – (785)296-4386 ext. 2305 or email: dena.ackors@dol.ks.gov

SAFECONEXPO – The Safety & Health Council of Western Missouri and Kansas – Tan-Tar-A Resort, Lake of the Ozarks, MO – May 18-20, 2016.

Register:
www.shcmoks.com
Questions? Call (816) 842-5223

Work Comp: Sept 27 – 28. Info at:
<https://www.dol.ks.gov/WorkComp/seminar.aspx>

Pittsburg State University is offering OSHA #7510 – Intro to OSHA for Small Business and OSHA #7845 – OSHA Recording Keeping Rule on August 19, 2016.

Contact Patricia to register: (785) 238-8550

Cost \$125 for each with a FREE Networking Lunch.